

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- x
LAWRENCE YOUNG, Individually and on Behalf of
of All Other Persons Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HARU SUSHI CORP.,

Defendant.
----- x

ECF CASE

No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Lawrence Young, individually on behalf of others similarly situated, asserts claims under the Americans With Disabilities Act, New York State Human Rights Law, New York City Human Rights Law and New York State Civil Rights Law against Defendant Haru Sushi Corp.

2. Plaintiff Young is a visually impaired and legally blind person who requires screen-reading software to read website content using his computer. The terms “blind” or “visually-impaired” refers to all people with visual impairments who meet the legal definition of blindness in that they have a visual acuity with correction of less than or equal to 20 x 200. Some blind people who meet this definition have limited vision; others have no vision.

3. Based on a 2010 U.S. Census Bureau report, approximately 8.1 million people in the United States are visually impaired, including 2.0 million who are blind, and according to the American Foundation for the Blind’s 2015 report, approximately 400,000 visually impaired persons live in the State of New York.

4. Plaintiff Young brings this civil rights action against Defendant Haru Sushi Corp. (“Haru” or “Company”) for its failure to design, construct, maintain, and operate its website, www.harusushi.com (the “Website” or “Haru Website”), to be fully accessible to and independently usable by Plaintiff Young and other blind or visually-impaired people. Haru denies full and equal access to its Website, thereby denying its products and services offered on its Website and in conjunction with its physical restaurant locations, violating Plaintiff’s rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”).

5. Plaintiff Young seeks a permanent injunction to cause Haru to change its corporate policies, practices, and procedures so that its Website will become and remain accessible to blind and visually-impaired consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12181, as Plaintiff’s claims arise under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, and 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

7. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiff’s New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law Article 15, (“NYSHRL”) and New York City Human Rights Law, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101 *et seq.*, (“NYCHRL”) claims.

8. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1) and (2) because Plaintiff resides in this District, and Haru conducts and continues to conduct a substantial and significant amount of business in this District, including having a brick and mortar restaurant location at 220 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003.

9. Haru is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Haru has been and is committing the acts or omissions alleged herein in the Southern District of New York that caused injury, and violated rights Title III of the ADA prescribes to Plaintiff and to other blind and other visually impaired-consumers. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in the in this District: on separate occasions, he has been denied the full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website while in Bronx County. These access barriers that Plaintiff encountered have caused a denial of his full and equal access multiple times in the past, and now deter him on a regular basis from visiting Haru's brick-and mortar locations.

10. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

THE PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Young, at all relevant times, is a resident of Bronx, New York, Bronx County. As a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person, he is a member of a protected class of individuals under Title III of the ADA, under 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, the NYSHRL and NYCHRL.

12. Haru Sushi Corp. is at all relevant times a Domestic Corporation organized under New York law and registered to do business in the State of New York.

NATURE OF ACTION

13. The Internet has become a significant source of information, a portal, and a tool for conducting business, doing everyday activities such as shopping, learning,

banking, researching, as well as many other activities for sighted, blind and visually-impaired persons alike.

14. In today's tech-savvy world, blind and visually-impaired people can access websites using keyboards in conjunction with screen access software that vocalizes the visual information found on a computer screen or displays the content on a refreshable Braille display. This technology is known as screen-reading software. Screen-reading software is currently the only method a blind or visually impaired person may independently access the Internet. Unless websites are designed to be read by screen-reading software, blind and visually impaired persons are unable to fully access websites, and the information, products, and services contained thereon.

15. Blind and visually impaired users of Windows operating system-enabled computers and devices have several screen-reading software programs available to them. Some of these programs are available for purchase and other programs are available without the user having to purchase the program separately. Job Access With Speech, otherwise known as "JAWS" is currently the most popular, separately purchased and downloaded screen-reading software program available for a Windows computer.

16. For screen-reading software to function, the information on a website must be capable of being rendered into text. If the website content is not capable of being rendered into text, the blind or visually impaired user is unable to access the same content available to sighted users.

17. The international website standards organization, the World Wide Web Consortium, known throughout the world as W3C, has published version 2.0 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ("WCAG 2.0"). WCAG 2.0 are well-established

guidelines for making websites accessible to blind and visually impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure its websites are accessible.

18. Non-compliant websites pose common access barriers to blind and visually-impaired persons:

- a. A text equivalent for every non-text element is not provided;
- b. Title frames with text are not provided for identification and navigation;
- c. Equivalent text is not provided when using scripts;
- d. Forms with the same information and functionality as for sighted persons are not provided;
- e. Information about the meaning and structure of content is not conveyed by more than the visual presentation of content;
- f. Text cannot be resized without assistive technology up to 200% without losing content or functionality;
- g. If the content enforces a time limit, the user is not able to extend, adjust or disable it;
- h. Web pages do not have titles that describe the topic or purpose;
- i. The purpose of each link cannot be determined from the link text alone or from the link text and its programmatically determined link context;
- j. One or more keyboard operable user interface lacks a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is discernible;

k. The default human language of each web page cannot be programmatically determined;

l. When a component receives focus, it may initiate a change in context;

m. Changing the setting of a user interface component may automatically cause a change of context where the user has not been advised before using the component;

n. Labels or instructions are not provided when content requires user input, which include captcha prompts that require the user to verify that he or she is not a robot;

o. In content which is implemented by using markup languages, elements do not have complete start and end tags, elements are not nested according to its specifications, elements may contain duplicate attributes and/or any IDs are not unique;

p. Inaccessible Portable Document Format (PDFs); and,

q. The name and role of all User Interface elements cannot be programmatically determined; items that can be set by the user cannot be programmatically set; and/or notification of changes to these items is not available to user agents, including assistive technology.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Haru, Its Website And Its Barriers

19. Haru owns and operates seven restaurants in New York City and one in Boston, Ma. These restaurants provide to the public important goods, such as fish, chicken, sushi and beverages.

20. Haru offers its Website to the public and it offers features that should allow all consumers to access the goods and services that Haru offers about its physical locations.

21. Haru's Website is heavily integrated with its physical restaurants, serving as a gateway to those brick and mortar locations. Through the Website, Haru customers are, *inter alia*, able to: find information about the restaurants' locations, hours of operation and contact information; book a catering event; learn about menu items for lunch and dinner; learn about Haru's catering service; purchase gift cards; learn about the phone numbers to call for delivery and pick up orders; make reservations.

22. It is, upon information and belief, Haru's policy and practice to deny Plaintiff Young and other blind or visually-impaired users access to its Website, thereby denying the goods and services that are offered and integrated with Haru's restaurants. Due to Haru's failure and refusal to remove access barriers to its Website, Plaintiff Young and visually-impaired persons have been and are still being denied equal access to Haru's restaurants and the numerous goods, services, and benefits offered to the public through the Website.

23. Plaintiff Young cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software. He is, however, a proficient JAWS screen-reader user and uses it to access the Internet. He has visited the Website on separate occasions using the JAWS screen-reader.

24. During his visits to the Website, the last occurring in May 2017, Plaintiff Young encountered multiple access barriers that denied him full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services offered to the public and made available to the public; and

that denied him the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website, as well as to the facilities, goods, and services of Haru's physical locations in New York by being unable to: find information about the restaurants' locations and hours of operation and contact information; booking a catering event; learning about menu items; learning about Haru's catering service; purchasing gift cards; learning about the phone numbers to call for delivery and pick up orders; and make reservations.

25. While attempting to navigate the Website, Plaintiff Young encountered multiple accessibility barriers for blind or visually-impaired people:

a. Lack of Alternative Text ("alt-text"), or a text equivalent. Alt-text is an invisible code embedded beneath a graphical image on a website. Web accessibility requires that alt-text be coded with each picture so that screen-reading software can speak the alt-text where a sighted user sees pictures, which includes captcha prompts. Alt-text does not change the visual presentation, but instead a text box shows when the mouse moves over the picture. The lack of alt-text on these graphics prevents screen readers from accurately vocalizing a description of the graphics. As a result, visually-impaired Haru customers are unable to determine what is on the website, browse, look for locations and hours of operation, check out Haru's programs and specials, or make any purchases;

b. Empty Links That Contain No Text causing the function or purpose of the link to not be presented to the user. This can introduce confusion for keyboard and screen-reader users;

c. Redundant Links where adjacent links go to the same URL address which results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen-reader users; and

d. Linked Images Missing Alt-text, which causes problems if an image within a link contains no text and that image does not provide alt-text. A screen reader then has no content to present the user as to the function of the link, including information contained in PDFs.

Haru Must Remove Barriers to Its Website

26. Due to the inaccessibility of its Website, blind and visually-impaired customers such as Plaintiff Young, who need screen-readers, cannot fully and equally use or enjoy the facilities, goods, and services Haru offer to the public on its Website. The Website's access barriers that Plaintiff Young encountered have caused a denial of his full and equal access in the past, and now deter him on a regular basis from accessing the Website. These access barriers have likewise deterred him from visiting Haru's physical locations and enjoying them equal to sighted individuals.

27. If the Website was equally accessible to all, Plaintiff Young could independently navigate it and complete a desired transaction as sighted individuals do.

28. Through his attempts to use the Website, Plaintiff Young has actual knowledge of the access barriers that make these services inaccessible and independently unusable by blind and visually-impaired people.

29. Because simple compliance with the WCAG 2.0 Guidelines would provide Plaintiff Young and other visually-impaired consumers with equal access to the

Website, Plaintiff Young alleges that Haru has engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including but not limited to the following policies or practices:

a. Constructing and maintaining a website that is inaccessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff;

b. Failing to construct and maintain a website that is sufficiently intuitive so as to be equally accessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff; and,

c. Failing to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind and visually impaired consumers, such as Plaintiff, as a member of a protected class.

30. Haru therefore uses standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others, as alleged herein.

31. Title III of the ADA expressly contemplates the injunctive relief that Plaintiff seeks:

In the case of violations of . . . this title, injunctive relief shall include an order to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities . . . Where appropriate, injunctive relief shall also include requiring the . . . modification of a policy . . .

42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

32. Because its Website has never been equally accessible, and because Haru lacks a corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiff Young seeks a permanent injunction under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) requiring Haru to retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff to assist Haru to comply with WCAG 2.0 guidelines for its Website:

- a. Training Haru's employees and agents who develop the Website on accessibility compliance under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines;
- b. Regularly checking the accessibility of the Website under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines;
- c. Regularly testing user accessibility by blind or vision-impaired persons to ensure that Haru's Website complies under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines; and,
- d. Developing an accessibility policy that is clearly disclosed on Haru's Websites, with contact information for users to report accessibility-related problems.

33. Although Haru may currently have centralized policies regarding maintaining and operating its Website, Haru lacks a plan and policy reasonably calculated to make them fully and equally accessible to, and independently usable by, blind and other visually impaired consumers.

34. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff Young and other visually impaired consumers will continue to be unable to independently use the Website, violating its rights.

35. Haru has, upon information and belief, invested substantial sums in developing and maintaining its Website and has generated significant revenue from the Website. These amounts are far greater than the associated cost of making its Website equally accessible to visually impaired customers.

36. Haru has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy its discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

37. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a nationwide class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Haru's Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Haru's physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("Class Members").

38. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a State of New York subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the State of New York who have attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Haru's physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("New York Subclass Members").

39. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a New York City subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the City of New York who have attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Haru's physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("New York City Subclass Members").

40. Common questions of law and fact exist amongst the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members:

a. Whether Haru's Website is a "public accommodation" under Title III of the ADA;

b. Whether Haru's Website is a "place or provider of public accommodation" under the NYSHRL or NYCHRL;

c. Whether Haru's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating Title III of the ADA; and

d. Whether Haru's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating the NYSHRL or NYCHRL.

41. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members: they are all severely visually impaired or otherwise blind, and claim that Haru has violated Title III of the ADA, NYSHRL or NYCHRL by failing to update or remove access barriers on its Website so it can be independently accessible to the visually impaired individuals.

42. Plaintiff Young will fairly and adequately represent and protect the Class and Subclasses' interests because he has retained and is represented by counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because he has no interests antagonistic to the Class or Subclasses. Class certification of the claims is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Haru has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class and Subclasses, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff, the Class and Subclasses.

43. Alternatively, class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because fact and legal questions common to Class and Subclass Members predominate over questions affecting only individuals, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

44. Judicial economy will be served by maintaining this lawsuit as a class action in that it is likely to avoid the burden that would be otherwise placed upon the judicial system by the filing of numerous similar suits by people with visual disabilities throughout the United States.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*

45. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf of the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

46. Title III of the ADA prohibits “discriminat[ion] on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

47. Haru’s restaurants are public accommodations within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7). Its Website is a service, privilege, or advantage of Haru’s restaurants. The Website is a service that is integrated with these locations.

48. Under Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i).

49. Under Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii).

50. Under Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things:

[A] failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations; and a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii).

51. These acts alleged herein violate Title III of the ADA, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiff Young, who is a member of a protected class of persons under Title III of the ADA, has a physical disability that substantially limits the major life activity of sight within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A)-(2)(A). Furthermore, he has been denied full and equal access to the Website, has not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons.

52. Under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff Young requests the relief as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYSHRL

53. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf of the New York Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

54. N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) provides that it is “an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation . . . because of the . . . disability of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

55. Haru’s physical locations are in the State of New York and throughout the United States and constitute sales establishments and public accommodations within the definition of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(9). Haru’s Website is a service, privilege or advantage of Haru. Haru’s Website is a service that is by and integrated with these physical locations.

56. Haru is subject to NYSHRL because it owns and operates its physical locations and the Website. Haru is a “person” within the meaning of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(1).

57. Haru is violating N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to its Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its physical locations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Haru makes available to the non-disabled public.

58. Under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(i), unlawful discriminatory practice includes, among other things, “a refusal to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless such person can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the

nature of such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

59. Under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(ii), unlawful discriminatory practice also includes, “a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

60. Readily available, well-established guidelines exist on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities and government agencies in making their websites accessible, including but not limited to: adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make its Website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of its business nor result in an undue burden to them.

61. Haru’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class because of a disability, violating the NYSHRL, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2), in that Haru has:

- a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- b. Constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or

c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

62. Haru discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff Young and New York Subclass Members on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Haru's Website and its physical locations under § 296(2) *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Haru from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

63. As Haru's actions violate the NYSHRL, Plaintiff Young seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

64. Plaintiff Young is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines under N.Y. Exec. Law § 297(4)(c) *et seq.* for every offense.

65. Plaintiff Young is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

66. Under N.Y. Exec. Law § 297 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATES CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

67. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf the New York Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. Plaintiff Young served notice of this lawsuit upon the attorney general as required by N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 41.

69. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40 provides that “all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodations, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No persons, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof . . .”

70. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40-c(2) provides that “no person because of . . . disability, as such term is defined in section two hundred ninety-two of executive law, be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights, or to any harassment, as defined in section 240.25 of the penal law, in the exercise thereof, by any other person or by any firm, corporation or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision.”

71. Haru’s New York City physical locations are sales establishments and public accommodations within the definition of N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40-c(2). Haru’s Website is a service, privilege or advantage of Haru and its Website is a service that is by and integrated with these establishments.

72. Haru is subject to N.Y. Civ. Rights Law because it owns and operates its physical locations and Website. Haru is a person within the meaning of N.Y. Civil Law § 40-c(2).

73. Haru is violating N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40-c(2) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to its Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with Haru’s physical locations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This

inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Haru makes available to the non-disabled public.

74. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 41 states that “any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of sections forty, forty-a, forty-b or forty two . . . shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby . . .”

75. Under N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40-d, “any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or subdivision three of section 240.30 or section 240.31 of the penal law, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the Defendants shall reside . . .”

76. Haru discriminates, and will continue to discriminate against Plaintiff Young and the New York Subclass Members on the basis of disability, as they are being directly or indirectly refused, withheld from, or denied the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof in § 40 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

77. Plaintiff Young is entitled to compensatory damages of \$500 per instance, as well as civil penalties and fines under for every offense. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40 *et seq.*

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYCHRL

78. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf the New York City Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

79. The NYCHRL provides that “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation, because of . . . disability . . . directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person, any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.” N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a).

80. Haru’s locations are sales establishments and public accommodations within the meaning of the NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(9), and its Website is a service that is integrated with its establishments.

81. Haru is subject to NYCHRL because it owns and operates its physical locations in the City of New York and its Website, making it a person within the meaning of N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(1).

82. Haru is violating the NYCHRL in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its physical locations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods, and services that Haru make available to the non-disabled public.

83. Haru is required to “make reasonable accommodation to the needs of persons with disabilities . . . any person prohibited by the provisions of [§ 8-107 *et seq.*]

from discriminating on the basis of disability shall make reasonable accommodation to enable a person with a disability to . . . enjoy the right or rights in question provided that the disability is known or should have been known by the covered entity.” N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(15)(a).

84. Haru’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the Subclass because of a disability, violating the NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a,) in that it has:

- a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- b. Constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or
- c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

85. As such, Haru discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and the New York City Subclass Members because of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of its Website and its establishments under § 8-107(4)(a) and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Haru from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York City Subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

86. As Haru’s actions violate the NYCHRL, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

87. Plaintiff Young is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines for each offense. N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-120(8), 8-126(a).

88. Plaintiff Young is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

89. Under N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-120 and § 8-126 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
DECLARATORY RELIEF

90. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

91. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff Young contends, and is informed and believes that Haru denies, that its Website contains access barriers denying blind customers the full and equal access to the goods, services and facilities of its Website and by extension its physical locations, which Haru owns, operates and controls, fails to comply with applicable laws including, but not limited to, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, and N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the blind.

92. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate now in order that each of the parties may know its respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Young respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

a. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Haru from violating Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

b. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Haru to take all the steps necessary to make its Website into full compliance with the requirements set forth in Title III of the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the Website is readily accessible to and usable by blind individuals;

c. A declaration that Haru owns, maintains and/or operates the Website in a manner that discriminates against the blind and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York

d. An order certifying the Class and Subclasses under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and his attorneys as Class Counsel;

e. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages and fines;

f. Pre- and post-judgment interest;

g. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and

h. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff Young demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact the Complaint raises.

Dated: New York, New York
July 23, 2017

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